FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857

Margaret Pearson, Sarah Stewart, vs. Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson and others.
Petition for Settlement and Legacies.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Clinton Pearson, Benjamin F. Pearson, William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Francis M. Pearson, Francis Rogers, Benjamin Rogers, and John B. Tullis and wife Emeline, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesboro, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Plaintiffs petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Joseph P. Smith vs. Taylor Cheraw and wife Catharine.
Original Attachment Levied on Land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them. It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
38-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Elizabeth Russel, widow of Job Russel, dec'd, *against* Peter Russel, John Russel, William Leonard and Caswell Leonard, Sarah J. Leonard, Francis A. Leonard, children of Jane, wife of said William Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, Francis Russel, Mary Russel, Martha Russel, and James Russel.
Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Russel, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82nd year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert H. Burns vs. John Winfield.
Original Attachment—Levied in the hands of David Carpenter as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Walter R. Leak, Ex'r of Jesse B. Douglass, vs. Caroline Anderson.
Petition for an Account and Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Edward W. Davis, Adm'r of William Winfield, *versus* Mary Winfield (the widow) John Winfield, John P. Winfield, William Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N. Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield
Petition for Settlement

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N. Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, and William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield, are all non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
38-6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2, 1857.

A party of about a dozen North Carolinians left here to-day, and about half that number from our State arrived this afternoon. There have been many here—I think almost as many as usual from North and South Carolina and Georgia, since I came. The other Southern States have not had so many representatives as in former years. A Saratoga paper gives a list of the arrivals at nine of the principal houses up to the 30th of August, amounting to 17,138, against 19,605 at same houses to same date last year.

Last evening about 9 o'clock ex-President Van Buren and his son John strolled into the parlors of Union Hall, (he stops at the United States Hotel,) and remained some 5 or 10 minutes. Not an individual present appeared to have a speaking acquaintance with either, though all gazed at them. The ex-President looked remarkably well, was very neatly but plainly dressed, his hair and whiskers perfectly white, face shrunk, but step as active and form as erect as if he were 50 instead of 75 years of age. The impression produced was decidedly pleasant. An old man who has enjoyed the highest of mortal honors, who has quietly retired from them to private life, who has outlived the cares of office and the contentions of party, in the most simple and unpretending style makes his way through the crowd, apparently in quest of something to while away an idle hour. The republicanism of our institutions is well illustrated in his person; for, while a man from the most obscure walks of life may reach the highest honors, all such, whether originally from high or low, must descend from them to the common level. One other reflection was not so flattering to mankind. *In* power, Mr. Van Buren would have come here with a multitude of spoilsmen at his heels, who would have allowed him no moment to himself. *Out of* power, his only attendant is his *son*—"none so poor to do him reverence." Such is the fate of public men almost always. And he who is not prepared to encounter it—loss of place and power, of popularity and consideration—should beware how he enters upon a political career. Mr. Van Buren is said to be one of the most even tempered and cheerful of men. And so I would suppose from his appearance. Prince John is not half so good looking—indeed I think his face very unprepossessing. Perhaps it was the more so to me because I first saw him engaged in a dance! A widower of 45 or 50, with a red face, a small red moustache, a bald head, tall and stout, playing the agreeable to a fashionable young belle, in a fashionable dance! It was too ridiculous.

The squall in the N. Y. money market has been terribly severe. It seems to have passed over, but leaves many a wreck among banks and brokers and merchants, with here and there a rail road. There are curses, "both loud and deep," uttered against the N. Y. Herald, whose croakings have done more than any thing else to bring on the trouble. That paper, which can be bought to do any thing, has been engaged in a crusade against all moneyed interests, and does not seem at all satisfied with the extent to which the mischief has gone, but is still croaking for more.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1857.

"There is but one Hudson river and but one New York," said a great admirer of both some years ago. He was right. But what different objects command our admiration in the two. The first derives its beauty mainly from the great First Cause, He who created all things, as well the everflowing waters as the everlasting hills and vales which are the "*thus far*" to them. The last is the creature of man. Its hovels and its palaces, often side by side, minister but to his pleasures, his pride and ostentation; how seldom alas! to his happiness! I have to-day passed down the great river, only to encounter the ceaseless din of the great city.

I am not about to attempt a description of either—it would be more than "a thrice told tale" —but only to say, that though it takes a few hours more to go by the river, there is so much more of comfort than by the rail road, I can only wonder that any body ever goes by the latter, except on urgent business. The river is both pleasanter and cheaper. Yet the rail road has driven off the splendid day boats that formerly formed the line (the night boats are still fine) and the boats are now small and mean, comparatively speaking. They are materially better than the "Foony," it is true, but far inferior to the generality of boats here.

I find here that the pecuniary troubles are not over. The anxiety is very great, for money is exceedingly hard to get. The banks are not discounting, regarding self-preservation as the first law; every day brings with it some disaster from the country, chiefly from the West, resulting from the trouble here, and calculated itself to produce new trouble. There is a feverish anxiety about the future that is painful to see. It is a time when every man who owes any thing, either at home or here, should make an effort to pay. In that way only can relief come. I intend to go down into Wall street some day and look at the bee-like swarms which congregate there in such times of excitement. If the denizens of that region were the only sufferers, there would be little cause of regret; but they are only the first sufferers—the commercial world soon sympathises.

Among the most brilliant of the thousand gay shows which are to be met with in a night walk along Broadway, is a very large and elegant marble building, lighted with twenty great glass globe gas burners, devoted to the exhibition of a Sewing Machine! Never having seen one of these ingenious labor savers in operation, I stepped in this evening, and found an elegantly carpeted room, finished superbly, and showing off every thing as brightly as gas can, where were arranged on tables many of the machines, with four girls operating one or another as the numerous spectators might desire. The work is remarkably rapid and accurate, a machine making from 1000 to 1800 stiches in a minute. It is operated by a treddle, turning two wheels which move "the complicated but simple machinery," as the owner calls it. This treddle work, and the supply of the machine with something to sew, guiding it straight, are all that the human machine has to do. It makes any thing, alike a shirt or a coat, pair of gloves or a harness. I saw three pieces of sole leather, more than a quarter of an inch thick, that one of them had sewed together. The stiches may be made fine or coarse, simply by turning a little screw. The prices of the machines are $135 to $150, according to size. The inventor says that a tolerably large family will save the price of one in a few months. The appearance of the building (which the inventor says he has leased for fifteen years) is an indication of the extent to which the machines are used. I suppose they have not yet been much used in the South, and that their general use at the North enables this section to fill our markets with ready made shirts, coats, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The New Herald, (that very infamous and unprincipled paper,) is published every day, Sundays *not* excepted. Yesterday morning a North Carolina friend, who had bought and read the issue of that holy day, handed it to me. I declined taking it, on the ground that I had made up my mind not to buy or read it, especially its Sunday issue, which could only be tolerated on the principle of hearing both sides—the Herald being on the side of a certain nameless personage, and the Minister whom I expected to hear preach being on the other side. My friend therefore related in a very happy manner a home anecdote which is too good to be lost. When he was in the Legislature several years ago, there were two very clever members from Granville county, Dr. Russell, a whig, and Mr. Bullock, a democrat, good friends though politically opposed to each other. The whigs had a majority, and were carrying every thing before them. On a certain Sunday morning, the Doctor called at his friend's room to take him to Church, but found him lying on his bed, sadly out of sorts. "Come, Bullock, (said he,) won't you go to Church?" "No, (he answered,) I don't feel well, I am out of humor. You Whigs are electing all your officers and passing all your measures, and my party has been so outrageously abused all the week, that I am not in a fit frame of mind to go to Church." "Well, Bullock, (responded the Doctor,) I think you are right. After hearing your party abused all the week, it would be too bad to go to Church and *hear your leader abused on Sunday.*" This witty retort produced an explosion of laughter from the democrat, who jumped off the bed and went to Church prepared to hear either democracy or its leader belabored.

And after this I went to hear Dr. Hawks, who preached one of his able and eloquent Sermons. In the afternoon I went to Trinity Chapel, high up town, probably four miles from the lower end of the city. It is one of the largest and most magnificent Churches in the city. I was surprised to see how the city has extended and is extending in that direction. I had thought that there was a sufficiency of building going on down town, but it is not to be compared with the extent and elegance of what I saw up there. The most splendid brown stone dwellings going up by hundreds. Of the finished houses the grandest is that of the celebrated compounder of Sarsaparilla, Dr. Townsend, situated high up on Fifth Avenue, that noted street of merchant princes. There are beginning to be signs that this Fifth Avenue will lose its aristocratic character, as it is fast filling up with patent pill men and others who have suddenly acquired great fortunes, but have no other key to "Society," as "Upper Tendom" is called and calls itself.

We had the pleasure of seeing in town on Tuesday last the Hon. Sion H. Rogers of Raleigh. We presume his visit here is connected with the Clerkship of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the District of North Carolina. On the death of the late Clerk, the venerable W. H. Haywood, in vacation, we learn that the resident District Judge, Hon. Henry Potter, appointed Mr. Rogers to the office thus made vacant. Subsequently Judge Wayne, while out of the District at the Virginia Springs, appointed Edward Cantwell, Esq., Clerk, and issued to the Marshal of the State a Bench Warrant to seize the books, seals, &c. of the office and deliver them to Mr. Cantwell, forgetting that a Bench Warrant is inoperative without a seal, and that Mr. Rogers, by his prior appointment, had possession of that, and, like Cardinal Wolsey while Chancellor of England, or a similar occasion in the history of that country, might (and did) decline to affix the seal of office.

Of the right of the appointees and the powers of the Judges, we know nothing; but viewing it as a practical question, relieved from the technicalities of the law, it does seem that the resident Judge should be permitted to make all such appointments in vacation, rather than the associate Judge, who lives out of the District.

Either of the gentlemen appointed will make a good and efficient Clerk, and the matter will in all probability be determined at the next session of the Circuit Court.

LAFAYETTE'S CENTENNIAL BIRTH-DAY.—A correspondent who ne'er forgets the "days of auld lang syne," brings to mind many things connected with the visit of Gen. Lafayette to Fayetteville in 1825.

The "Lafayette Light Infantry" of Fayetteville, (says he,) turned out with full ranks on Saturday the 5th inst., accompanied by the "Lafayette Saxe Horn Band." The Company presented a fine appearance, and the Band "discoursed sweet music most eloquently." The turn-out was in commemoration of the one hundredth Birth-day of Lafayette, the illustrious General after whom the Company is named. The celebration of this event recalls to mind the enthusiastic devotion of grateful hearts, as manifested in Lafayette's triumphal tour through the United States in 1825.

In no town in either of the 24 States then composing the Union did Lafayette receive a welcome more eloquent, or hospitality more hearty, than in this: a town that as early as 1783 honored him by adopting his name,—an honor he referred to in his reception speech, as well as afterwards in a letter of his directed to and now in the possession of our townsman, Col. John McRae.

On the approach of Gen. Lafayette to Fayetteville, March 4, 1825, escorted by the Mecklenburg Troop, and having in his *cortege* the Governor of the State, Chief Justice Taylor, and others, he was met twelve miles from town by the Flying Artillery, Col. Townes in command, and at the Clarendon Bridge was received by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, Major Robert Strange; the Eagle Artillery, Capt. S. T. Hawley, and the Light Artillery, Capt. Jesse Birdsall; besides an immense concourse of citizens. Some idea may be formed of the *warmth* of the patriotism which burned in those days, when it is remembered, that a cold March rain had prevailed for 24 hours previous, without intermission, and yet the streets of Campbellton were thronged with people waiting anxiously for hours the arrival of the expected guest.

At length the *Toot, toot, toot,* of NELSON the Trumpeter is sounded, and soon after the cavalcade and carriages are on the Bridge. The report of a single musket (the signal gun) is now heard, and this is immediately followed by the rapid discharge of cannon,—two field pieces having been stationed at Liberty Point.

The Procession then took up the line of march from the Bridge, the Battalion of Artillery acting as Escort, and the Independent Company being honored by having been chosen as the Body-Guard of Lafayette. The whole being under command of Col. Henry W. Ayer. Arriving at the Market House, (the old State House as it was called,) the Hon. John D. Toomer, in an eloquent and happy manner, welcomed the General to the hearts and homes of the people of Fayetteville.

Quarters had been prepared at the residence of Duncan McRae, Esq., who, with characteristic hospitality and kindness of heart, gave up his house to the possession of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cochran, (who kindly consented to provide for the General's comfort during his brief sojourn.) In a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street the Tents of the Independent Company were pitched.

Upon a short visit to Phœnix Lodge, the General playfully expressed surprise at finding the Chief of his Body-Guard, Major Strange, presiding o'er "the sons of Light."

That night, a splendid Military Ball was given at the Lafayette Hotel, a fine four-story building, erected by Robert Donaldson, Esq., on the opposite corner East from the present Fayetteville Hotel. The building was not entirely finished, but was sufficiently so for the purposes of a Ball, Supper, &c.

The next day, the Military, consisting of the Battalion of Artillery (three Companies,) the Independent Company of Light Infantry, and the Mecklenburg Troop (about 80 strong,) were reviewed by the Hero of Brandywine, the ex-Commander of the National Guard, and complimented for their military spirit and perfection in military evolutions.

After dinner, the General took his departure, being attended as far as Mallett's Bridge by Military and citizens, and escorted from this place to Cheraw by the Flying Artillery, of Fayetteville.

It is worthy of remark, that General Lafayette had a military escort in his entire journey through the State—being received at the Virginia line by the Mecklenburg Troop and escorted to this place, and from this place being escorted to Cheraw by our Flying Artillery;—the two places also (Charlotte and Cross Creek) which put forth the first and second Declarations of American Independence. Truly the fires of military ardor burned bright thirty years ago.

Lafayette carried with him the affectionate regards of our entire community,—an affection that has never waned, but is as ready to do homage to his memory now, as it was, in his life-time, to acknowledge his patriotism and virtue.

Before leaving Fayetteville he was visited by Mr. Isham Blake, Sen., who had been one of his body-guard at Yorktown, and who lived afterwards to bear in his funeral procession the tri-colored Flag the Lafayette Light Infantry now so proudly bear and so highly honor.

Since then, Death has done its work. One after another the heroes of the Revolution, who welcomed Lafayette to the United States as their companion in arms, have passed away to the spirit land, leaving the memory of their own bright names and pure fame to mingle with his own. Since then, the fires have been extinguished on the hearths of Monticello, Montpelier and Quincy, or if kindled, they blaze not for Jefferson, Madison or Adams; and with them has passed from earth the tried soldier and incorruptible citizen, Chief Justice Marshall. These were all living to greet Lafayette on his return to the theatre of his early perils and where he gained his enduring fame. Since then, Webster and Clay, Jackson and Calhoun, all of whom at that period were at or near the zenith of their fame, have departed; their voices have been hushed in death, and the impulses of their noble minds locked in the cold embraces of the tomb. But they too have left behind a record—a record that can never die, so long as American hearts can prize valor, appreciate learning, or understand the eloquence of patriotic souls.

Even in our own little community the lapse of time and the ravages of death have thinned the ranks of those who welcomed to their home the Nation's Guest. The orator of the day, the Hon. John D. Toomer, full of years and full of honors, beloved by all who knew him, has paid Nature's last debt. The then Commandant of the Independent Company, Hon. Robert Strange, sleeps beneath the shady grove of his loved "Myrtle Hill," but the memory of his noble impulses and manly virtues will long survive his death. Col. Ayer, Col. Townes and Capt. Birdsall have passed from command on earth; and Mr. Blake has long since followed the chieftain of his early years to that bourne whence no traveller returns. Mr. Hawley alone is left—the only survivor of those who filled prominent stations upon the reception of Lafayette.

Despite the saddening thoughts which are called up by a review like this, we are nevertheless warm advocates for a respectful celebration of such days. They teach the rising generation to respect patriotism and valor, learning and virtue, and lead them to inquire into the causes of such things. In the ranks of the Lafayette Light Infantry, on Saturday, we doubt if there was a man who had ever seen Lafayette while here, except Capt. J. H. Cook, the Commander, and he then was but a mere lad. Yet, from the veneration paid Lafayette, every soldier has read his story, from the time he first landed in the United States, a mere youth of 20, and was appointed a Major General and shed his blood at the battle of Brandywine, up to the time when he was laid to rest in the sepulchre of his fathers at Lagrange in France, his native land. While in youth he was the pupil of Washington, his name will descend to posterity as the *friend* and *companion* of the Father of his Country.

COUNTY COURT.—The County Court of Cumberland is in session this week. We learn that there is a large amount of business before the Court, but none of it is of special importance.

Owing to the recent death of Col. John McLaurin, who has been Clerk of the Court for the last 20 years, a majority of the Magistrates convened on Monday, and accepted the Bond and qualified the Clerk elect, Jesse T. Warden, Esq., who immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

John W. Baker, Jr., Esq., resigned the office of Register, and qualified as Clerk of the Superior Court, to which office he has recently been elected.

The office of Register was filled by the election of Maj. A. M. Campbell.

OLD RECORDS.—When we announced, about three years ago, the finding and re-binding of the early records of Cumberland County Court, beginning in 1784 and extending up to 1788, we were not aware that they had been concealed by disaffected persons as early as 1776, as the following Resolve of the Council of Safety intimates:

"This Council having received information that the Records and Papers of the Inferior Court of Cumberland County are concealed by disaffected persons:

"Resolved, That Colonel Ebenezer Folsome make diligent search after the said Records and Papers, and receive the same if possible, and deliver them into the hands of William Rand, appointed by Congress to receive them. And it is recommended to the Justices of the said County, to make strict inquiry and search after the same, and all persons are requested to aid therein."—North Carolina Council of Safety, June 12, 1776. [*Am. Archives, vol. 6, 4th series.*]

Judging from their appearance, they must, soon after the date of this Resolve, have come into the possession of William Rand, as a great part of them is in his hand-writing. They are interesting relics, well worth the expense bestowed on them. They can be seen at the Office of the County Court Clerk.

GOV. CASWELL.—In our issue of Sept. 3d it was stated that Gov. Caswell died in Fayetteville on the 10th Nov'r 1789. This statement recalled to the recollection of our venerable friend, Colin McRae, Esq., the fact that when a boy, he happened in town, and witnessed the remains of Gov. Caswell borne from the Boarding House of Mrs. Emmett,—a house that then stood on the lot now occupied by the Episcopal Church on Green street. Mr. McRae named two or three of the Pall-Bearers, but the names have escaped our memory. He states that the remains were placed in a covered vehicle and escorted to Campbellton, on their way towards his late home in Dobbs county.

The Population of Chicago.—In 1840 Chicago was a smart little town at the head of Lake Michigan, with 4,854 inhabitants. In seventeen years it has doubled its population *twenty-three times.*—*Exchange.*

We knew Chicago was a smart place, but did not belive it was equal to the above statement. Here is the result of twenty-three "doublings" of 4,854, viz. 40,718,303,232! What a pile of people!

New Haven Register.

A Boston Correspondent states that a man thereabout has invented a scarecrow so utterly terrific and hideous that the crows are busily engaged in bringing back the corn which they stole two years ago.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The *Arago*, from Liverpool on the 26th, arrived

Cotton Sales Monday and Tuesday 32,000—closing buoyant, with an active advance of one eighth. Breadstuffs declining tendency. Buyers demand reduction. Sugar buoyant—advanced 6d. Consols for money 90¼.

Cholera abating at St. Petersburg.

The Queen of Madagascar recommends the persecution of the Europeans.

The harvest in Turkey has proved very successful.

The French ships in the Indian seas have been ordered to render every aid to the English. A fleet of ships is proceeding to India.

It is reported that Lord John Russell has been elevated to a Peerage.

Sundry commercial failures have occurred in Liverpool.

Differences have arisen between Turin and Naples.

Parliament has been prorogued.

Kansas Affairs.—General Whitfield, the late delegate from the Territory of Kansas, is now in this city, and will return in a few days to Kansas.

His opinion is, as we learn, that there will be no further trouble in the Territory between the U. S. authorities and the Free State party.

The collection of taxes under the Territorial laws had proceeded quietly.

At the election of members of the Legislature, and of a Delegate to Congress, which will take place on the 1st Monday in October, there may be some collisions at the polls, particularly as there will not be a sufficient number of U. S. troops to aid Gov. Walker in keeping the peace at every place. There will not be more than a thousand U. S. troops in the Territory, for Col. Sumner's command, now at Bent's Fort, cannot reach Kansas in time.

If the Democratic party were united, they would prevail at the election. But this, unfortunately, is not the case. The Georgians and Carolinians are disaffected, and many others may be deterred from going to the poll, by the prospect of a contest with Gen. Lane's rifles, bowie-knives, and revolvers. The tendency of things, at present, is towards a triumph of the Free State party at the election. Mr. Ransom, the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, is not generally popular, and cannot command a full Democratic vote.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Railroad Collision.—The Camden and Atlantic railroad was on Saturday the scene of one of those frequent and terrible casualities called collisions, causing the death of three individuals and the wounding of a much larger number. We have not all the facts of the inquest, but, as far as it has proceeded, the accident appears to have been caused by carelessness. The afternoon train from Camden, running at twenty-five miles an hour, was met twelve miles from the city by a freight train, which was considerably behind time. The locomotives of the trains were completely demolished; the baggage car and tender of the express train were broken up and driven two-thirds through the first passenger car. The wood cars of the up train were piled one upon another, distributing the wood and portions of the wreck in every direction. The killed are Wm. A. Siner, of Philadelphia; Wm. Donnely, of Cooper's Point, conductor of the express train, and John B. Edwards, fireman of the express train. Twelve other persons were wounded.

Wire Rigging for Ships.—The Liverpool Courier says that three fourths of all the ships now fitted out at Liverpool are rigged with wire rope. It is described as a fourth less in weight, and not one-half the bulk of that made of hemp, and the cost is 25 per cent less. It is much less susceptible than hemp of atmospheric changes, and it is predicted that in a few years it will supercede hemp rope for standing rigging. A recent trial of wire, hemp, and Manilla ropes was recently made at the King's dock, Liverpool. The straining tests showed the immense superiority of wire rope over that made even of the best fibrous material. The testing of the hempen ropes proved the strength of Manilla to be far superior to Russian hemp, taking many of the merchants, shipmasters, and riggers present by surprise, as a different opinion had been entertained by many of the gentlemen present.

Samuel Livermore was Chief Justice of New Hampshire from 1782 to 1790, and though bred to the law was not inclined to attach much importance to precedents, or to any merely systematic or technical rules of proceeding. In one of his charges he cautioned the jury against paying too much attention to the niceties of the law, to the prejudice of justice." He was himself little governed by precedents. When once reminded of his own previous decision, in a similar case, he made no attempt to reconcile it with his present ruling, but dismissed at once the objection, with a familiar proverb. "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." He once decided that the English law reports, of a date prior to the Declaration of Independence, might be cited in his court, not as authorities, but as enlightening by their reasonings the judgment of the bench, but that with English reports since independence was declared we had absolutely nothing to do!

Cooking the Mate.—"Are you mate of the ship?" asked an emigrant of the cook who was an Irishman, "No, sir! I'm the man that cooks the *mate.*"

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Monday last, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. HORACE H. MUNSON to LOUISA P., eldest daughter of Capt. John Banks.

At Six Runs, Sampson county, on the 31 inst. by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. HENRY MATHIS to Miss KITTY ROBINSON, all of Sampson county. Also, on the 11th of August, by John Colwell, Esq. Mr. JONAS SMITH, of Duplin county, to Miss NANCY FORTNER, of Sampson county.

At Shallotte, N. C., on the 27th ult., by D. K. Bennett, Esq., Mr. STEWARD HICKMAN to Miss SOPHIA RUSS, all of Brunswick county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 2d inst, Mr. PETER G. TILLY, aged 38 years.

On the 30th August last, in the vicinity of Mount Crogan, JAMES B. KING, in the 22d year of his age.

At Whiteville, N. C., on the 4th ult., BENJAMIN F. ROCKWELL, son of Chester Rockwell, Esq., in the 19th year of his age.

On the 13th ultimo, of congestion of the brain, in Ouachita County, Arkansas, ESTELLE ROBINSON, daughter of Rev. David S. Williams, aged two years and six months.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6—Schr Benjamin Strong fm New York.
7—Schrs D S Mershon fm Philadelphia, Caroline fm Virginia fm Hyde Co,

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 9, 1857.

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

When your paper of the 3d inst. reached me, two days ago, I was engaged in investigating the question, "Who commanded at Moore's Creek Bridge?" In this investigation I designed to go over the whole ground, and to present, if possible, a statement of the evidence that should be conclusive. This I hope ere long to accomplish. My attention has been drawn, meanwhile, to a discussion of the same question in your paper, written, as I suppose, by an accomplished townsman of yours. I have given this article a very careful examination, and weighed well all its facts and reasonings. It is certainly the strongest presentation I have seen of the argument in favor of Col. Lillington's claim to "the honors of that day," and is both elaborate and ingenious: and while I thus do justice to the ability of the author of it, I owe him thanks also for his courtesy to me. But, with every disposition to give his arguments all the weight to which they are entitled, I am still satisfied that my position on the subject is the true one: and that it can be as well proved as any other fact in the history of that day. I still assert, and hope to make good the assertion, that all the authorities, the histories, the records, the letters, for the first half century after the battle, point to Caswell, as the actual commander and the leading spirit in the engagement; and that none of them name Col. Lillington in that capacity. I intend to give to the public in a few weeks the facts and documents,—some of them as yet unpublished,—on which I rely for the proof of this proposition, and which will relieve me, I trust, from any further discussion of it.

In the interim, that your readers may have before them what has been written on both sides; that they may see what has been criticised, and thus more justly appreciate the criticism; let me ask you to copy in your paper so much of my lecture as refers to the point in debate. And, as in some instances your correspondent seems to have mistaken my reasonings, will you allow me to set him right in them, and also to correct some errors of fact into which he has fallen?

I demur then to his interpretation of the despatches of Col. Moore and Col. Caswell. I do not deny that they sustain the inference that "Caswell obeyed Moore, and followed Lillington;" but the inference has nothing to do with the issue. That he "obeyed Moore" certainly does not touch the question between him and Lillington; and that he "followed Lillington" is true *only in respect to time*; i. e., Caswell came on the ground the day after Lillington; and this accident does not help us to decide which was the superior. Your correspondent goes into an elaborate argument to show that the Provincial Congress of August 1775 established a method of determining priority of rank among the Colonels: which method, he shows, was NOT that each should in his own district out-rank his peers. Yet his argument that Lillington was the superior officer at Moore's Creek, and "*entitled* to command," proceeds simply on the ground that the battle was fought in Lillington's district. Even if Col Lillington had 700 men somewhere in the Province subject to his orders, I submit, that this would not entitle him to the command on the ground of numbers: though it might have had weight had they all been at the Bridge. Where two occupy the same camp, it is hardly to be supposed that the leader of a regiment, full in numbers, and made up of cavalry, artillery and infantry, would be required to serve under the leader of a small detachment, who was in no official respect his superior. Your correspondent says, "It is further argued, that because Col. Ashe was appointed a Brigadier General before Col. Lillington, that therefore he was unfitted for the command. This is an unkind reason." Remarking only that the *priority* of Col. Ashe's appointment is but a very small part of my argument, I must be allowed to say, the unkindness is not mine; for the reason is not mine. There is no trace in the lecture, as there had been none in my mind, of the inference, or "reason," that he was "unfitted for the command." My argument was, that if Col Lillington had been chief in command at Moore's Creek, he would naturally, as a reward for such service, have been promoted: that the promotion of Col. Ashe under the circumstances, was inconsistent with that supposition: in short, that our fathers were not the men to requite such service as is claimed for Col. Lillington, by putting his inferior over his head,—the grossest affront that men in power can offer to a military man. But, let me ask, is not the suggestion of the "stronger reason," which your correspondent brings forward, "that John and Samuel Ashe were both members of Congress," an insinuation full of cruelty to the memory of both of those brave men, implying that they sought to supplant their Chief: and hardly less cruel to the good name of the Congress, implying that that venerable body could be induced by an underhand or sinister influence to disregard the claim which his Leadership on that day must have made for the promotion of Col. Lillington?

Next, touching the letter of Col. Purviance. I had not "forgotten" (as your correspondent asks,) that Lillington and Purviance "were *together in the same camp* at Rockfish with Col Moore," &c., for the simple reason that they were NOT "*together in the same camp*" &c. Col. Purviance was not at Rockfish at all during that campaign. He stayed at Wilmington with his troops from about the 9th to the 24th of February, as his letter plainly shows, and doubtless till after the battle. My statement then remains unanswered. Again, in respect to Col. Moore's statement that "The Tories advanced with intrepidity to attack Col. Caswell, who was entrenched" &c., your correspondent mistakes the reasoning. The fact of his being "entrenched" &c. is unimportant, though "B." dwells on that alone; but that Col. Moore says nothing of Lillington, and declares the attack to have been made on "Col. Caswell," certainly indicates his opinion on the question now in discussion. This inference has not been noticed.

In regard to "Caswell's camp" to which Col. Moore says Farquhard Campbell was carried. He meant *the camp at Moore's Creek*, occupied by the combined forces of Lillington and Caswell, as I shall show, ere long, when the letters are published. It had not "escaped (my) attention" that on the 29th Caswell's camp was at Long Creek. But Col. Moore's letter was written on the 28th, and speaks of the transaction as already past. A mere comparison of dates should have satisfied your correspondent. Finally as to the vote of thanks by the Provincial Congress, in April, "to Col. Richard Caswell and the brave officers and soldiers under his command," &c., I cannot admit that your correspondent has given the true account of it. I do not see the force of the reason assigned, viz: that Col. Caswell and his soldiers were thanked because they fought *out* of their *own* district; while yet no thanks are given to Lillington who, (on his ground,) not only fought, but *commanded within his* district. The general vote of thanks by the Provincial Council to Col. Moore and his soldiers is utterly irrelavant to this issue. That covered the entire campaign, and included Caswell, and Lillington, and Martin, and Thackston, and all who were under arms. The vote of the Congress was specifically for "service rendered at the battle of Moore's Creek," and no mention is made in it of Lillington, who it is alleged was the commander. If the general vote of thanks by the Council was a sufficient acknowledgment of the services of Col. Lillington at Moore's Creek, it must have been deemed enough for Col. Caswell also: and if a special vote of thanks by the Congress was only just to Caswell, the alleged subordinate, surely it was far less than justice to Lillington, the supposed superior officer, to omit him altogether.

Your correspondent, as if not himself satisfied with the reason he has rendered for this strange proceeding, has felt compelled to intimate, that the vote of thanks to Caswell and his men may have been due to the presence of his troops at Halifax. I say nothing of the imputation this casts on the virtue and courage of that Assembly; nothing of the insinuation that Harnett, and John Ashe, and Samuel Johnston could be so overawed and intimidated, by the presence in the same town of a body of soldiers, as to cheat their personal friend, and the valiant conqueror of their enemies, of the honor which they knew he had deserved, and bestow it on another. Not so, however, have I understood the men of that day. But it is enough to say that your Correspondent is mistaken again in his facts. The truth is that neither Caswell nor his troops were in Halifax previous to the passage of the vote of thanks. His troops were not there at all. The Resolution of the Congress which authorized the troops to be disbanded contains the proof of my assertion.

In conclusion, let me ask your correspondent, if, with this review of his facts and reasonings, his argument remains in full force? I have thus noticed his paper because it was a manly attempt to grapple with this question. I shall once more ask to be heard in a fuller examination of it, in no temper of controversy, but of calm, historical investigation, and then to take final leave of a subject, whose greatest interest for me has been its character as a doubtful and perplexed inquiry.

I am, with great respect,
Yours, &c.,
F. M. HUBBARD

P. S. May I suggest to your correspondent that the question between us is one of record evidence; and that, thus far, neither he nor any of those who concur with him in opinion, has brought forward a single evidence of that sort, belonging to the first fifty years after the battle? No one has referred to any contemporary historian, English or American; cited any unpublished contemporaneous record, or, in fact, rested his argument on any thing else than uncertain tradition. If Lillington had been the commander on that day, or the chief actor in its scenes, would not some one, in those fifty years, have mentioned, or clearly pointed to him as such? F. M. H.

The following is that portion of Professor Hubbard's Address which he requests us to publish:

The records of the time which have come down to us, whether in the form of public Resolutions or private letters, all point to Col. Caswell, as the leading spirit in that engagement. They all, so far as I know, without exception,—mention him as the Commanding Officer of the American forces in that action. All the Historians who have written of it, excepting Jones, give the same account, and Jones inclines to give the first honors of the day to Col. Lillington, mainly on the ground that the field of battle, lying, in his (New Hanover) District, he must have out-ranked Caswell. The question is one of very secondary importance, and as no one has impeached the valor or skilful conduct of either of them on that occasion, is reduced almost to a question of words. Yet as the recent discussion of it has given some interest to it, I may be allowed to state what seems to me to be the truth about it: and I do so with no other feeling than a desire to do the justice which strict historical criticism demands.

They both were Colonels of the recently raised battalions of minute men; one of the New Hanover battalion, so called, as it appears to me, not to imply any exclusive or peculiar local jurisdiction, but simply because his men were mainly enlisted there; the other of the Newbern battalion; so called for the same reason. They were both appointed by the same authority on the same day. They both acted under Col. Moore, who was their superior as being of the Continental line. They were both sent by his orders to Moore's Creek Bridge. Col. Lillington reached the Bridge first, and was joined there by Col. Caswell in the afternoon of the next day. Of the two officers, of the same grade, and date of appointment, which would take the command? Probably the question was never raised between them. But had it been raised, it seems to me that naturally he would, if either, who commanded severally the largest force. Lillington had under him 150 men and Caswell some 800. Had there been a competition we can hardly doubt the result. The claim of precedence on the ground that they were in Lillington's District, rests on no evidence. The Congress which appointed them established no such principle. Not a single contemporary writer alludes in any way to such a principle. On the contrary, all who then wrote of it, if they mention only one of them, speak always of Col. Caswell, as he who held the command. Colonel Purviance, of Brunswick, wrote to the Wilmington Committee, Feb. 24th, three days before the battle, giving them a sketch of what had been done, and what was to be done on the Cape Fear, and adds: "I have acquainted Col. Caswell with what I have done and requested his assistance." Yet he belonged to Col. Lillington's District, and though he does not speak of Lillington at all, seems to have had recourse to Caswell, as the principal leader, because he had so large a body of troops with him; whose number Purviance magnifies to 11 or 1200 men. Surely he must have applied to Lillington or in some way have recognized him, if he had known—and if true he must have known it—that Lillington ranked all his peers in his own District. Col. Moore, who was above them both, in his public dispatch says nothing to intimate the superiority of either. But in a letter written the day after the battle, without any mention of Col. Lillington—whom he could not have omitted, had he considered him the chief in command—uses in his account of the action, this noticeable language: "The Tories, led by McLeod, advanced with intrepidity, to attack Col. Caswell, who was entrenched on advantageous ground." And in another letter to Mr. Harnett, [?] of the same date, he speaks of Farquard Campbell the Tory and Traitor as having been carried prisoner to Col. Caswell's (not Lillington's) camp." Such notices show the opinion entertained by the best judges at that time, on the question. The action of the next Provincial Congress is, if possible, more conclusive. That body met on the 4th of April, five weeks after the battle,—and were certainly in possession of all the facts connected with it. On the 12th a Resolution was passed in these words: "Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be given to Col. Richard Caswell, and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for the very essential service by them rendered this Country at the Battle of Moore's Creek." We are not at liberty to imagine that this Congress, on such an occasion, could have been guilty, wilfully or ignorantly, of so gross injustice, as to have publicly awarded to Caswell the honors of that day, if Lillington had in fact held the command. To have done so, under such circumstances, would have been more than a crime; it would have been a blunder.

But the latter action of the same Congress shows that this was a deliberate Resolution. On the 22d of the same month the Congress took "into consideration the state and arrangement of the militia of the Province." The first thing to be done was to select six persons, the best fitted for such office, by personal character and military skill and experience, to take the chief command of the militia in the six Judicial Districts as Brigadier Generals. The choice for each District would naturally fall upon some one residing in said District. But we cannot suppose that in this first distribution of high honors, the Congress would overlook him, whose courage and skill had been so recently signalized at Moore's Creek, and who had rendered then so great and incalculable service to his country. It would have been poor encouragement to soldierly virtues, and sadly silly policy for men who were anxious, above all things, to create an efficient military organization, to pass by one who had thus proved himself the "chief of all their strength," and place untried, or less tried men over his head. Yet what was the result? Allen Jones was chosen for Halifax District; Edward Vail for Edenton; Griffith Rutherford for Salisbury; Thomas Person for Hillsboro'; for Wilmington, not Lillington but John Ashe; for Newbern Richard Caswell. Lillington was retained in his former rank only, and put in charge of the Sixth Provincial Regiment. Had Lillington been the first in command at Moore's Creek, could our Fathers have shown themselves so far forgetful of propriety and so regardless of their own interests, as openly and deliberately to have given the honors of the victory and the rewards of the victory, to one who fought under him? It is observable that neither Caswell nor Lillington was a member of the Congress, when these resolutions were passed, —and these appointments made. Lillington was not a member at all. Caswell had been returned from Dobbs county, but the House refused him a seat (had they been especially partial to him, the difficulty might have been gotten over,) on the ground of his holding a commission "in the Minute Service." He was re-elected from the same county and allowed to take his seat on the 27th. What Mr. Caswell may have had to do with the subsequent movement, we do not know, but on the 1st of May the resolution appointing six Brigadier Generals was rescinded, and on the 4th, those formerly appointed to that office were re-appointed with one exception,—that in the Newbern District Wm. Bryan was put in the place of Mr. Caswell. As he was made Brig. General while yet not a member of the Congress, and the substitution of Wm. Bryan took place while he was a member, and soon after he took his seat and had been placed on the Military Committee, we must presume that the change was made with his concurrence, and very likely at his suggestion. What prompted this on his part we can only conjecture. Certainly the honors and offices so freely showered upon him, by this and later Legislatures, forbid us to suppose that he was now dropped from this office with any design to mortify him, or with any tho't of his unfitness for the place.

As a slight circumstance, yet showing the popular judgment of the times, I may mention that a child born in Duplin, not very far from the place of the action, on the day when the battle was fought was named Caswell, by his delighted father, in honor of him who commanded on that day. Had the general opinion been at the time that Lillington commanded, the infant would have been named Lillington. That infant, I believe, still survives in the person of Rev. Caswell Drake, a venerable and highly respected minister of the Methodist Church. This, to be sure, is only tradition, but tradition of that peculiar kind which, being contemporaneous with the event, and continued to our time, has, to us, the solid value of almost record evidence.

Colored Meteors.—We have no accounts of meteors in this country, during the August meteoric term, but very brilliant and extraordinary meteors were seen in Europe, on the nights of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. They assumed very unusual forms and colors. A scientific watcher at Ostend says: "Many hundreds fell in various directions, but particularly towards S. W. and W., not N. W. as usual. They did not in general move fast and leave the white trains behind them, as is usual, but descended slowly, with a bright yellow flame; others were splendidly crimson, and some bright blue and purple. This fact is very curious, as favoring the hypothesis of ignited gases, adopted by M. De Luc, of Geneva; and it would be interesting to ascertain whether this coloration of meteors has been observed in other places far from the influence of the sea. I have ascertained that during the whole of this month meteors have been numerous all along the Rhine and in Germany. Such numbers have not fallen since the 10th of August, 1811, nor have we any record of such a quantity as on the present occasion, extending over four days consecutively, and exhibiting such very brilliant and diversified tints of light."

The Size of London.—When the stone in Panyer's alley was placed on its site, three centuries since, the circumference was about five miles. At present, however, to make a pedestrian expedition around the metropolis would to most persons be an undertaking of some importance, as may be seen by referring to the following particulars, which have been gathered from a recently published map: From Chiswick to Kentishtown, twelve miles; from Kentishtown to Millwall, seventeen and a half miles; from Millwall to Chiswick, twenty-eight miles—total, fifty-seven and a half miles, very nearly three days' journey at the rate of twenty miles a day; and it will be observed that, in the line drawn, Battersea, Clapham, Canningtown, and many other places, which even at present can be scarcely said to be separated from London, have been left out. "As the crow would fly" across streets and houses from the point whence we started at Chiswick to the farthest east the distance is nearly eleven miles, and the greatest width from north to south upwards of seven miles.—*The Builder.*

Question for a Wife.—Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, is, and ever will be your evil genius! It is the tempter which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husbands deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds on those unspeakable emotions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip. Never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will chide as well as teach him. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem—your softness subdue him; and the goodnatured twinkle of those eyes, now filling beautifully with priceless tears, will make him all your own.

A Quencher for Vesuvius.—Among a party of Americans travelling in Europe was one (a Yankee) who, unwilling to admit of any superiority in Europe over his own country, would always tell of something to "match" whatever he was taken to see. In Italy they ascended Vesuvius when that volcano was much disturbed, and he remarked, "Well, it is considerable of a fire, but we have a water privilege in America (meaning Niagara) that, I guess, would squirt it out in about five minutes"

ATROCITIES IN INDIA.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We have repeatedly published extracts from private letters from India, some of them detailing the most horrible atrocities by the natives, and others the hair-breadth escapes and terrible sufferings of the Europeans. The English journals continue the free publication of such letters, but most of them are but repetitions of previous narratives, interesting doubtless in the highest degree to the readers of the English papers, so many of whom have relatives and friends at the scene of the conflict. We make a few extracts where new facts or phases of facts are introduced. The following passages occur in a private letter from a civil officer of the Government, dated Allahabad, June 28th:

"When we could once get out of the fort we were all over the place, cutting down all natives who showed any signs of opposition. We enjoyed these trips very much, so pleasant it was to get out of that horried fort for a few hours. One trip I enjoyed amazingly. We got on board a steamer with a gun, while the Sikhs and Fusileers marched up to the city; we steamed up, throwing shot right and left, till we got up to the bad places, when we went ashore and peppered away with our guns; my old double-barrel that I brought out bringing down several niggers, so thirsty for vengeance was I. We fired the places right and left, and the flames shot up to the heavens as they spread, fanned by the breeze, showing that the day of vengeance had fallen on the treacherous villains.

"The wicked 6th had marched out on the 7th, leaving two guns, and a Mussulman had set himself up in the city calling himself the agent of the King of Delhi, and calling on all natives, Hindoos, and true believers to massacre all Europeans, and many poor fellows who had been hiding fell into his hands and were murdered.

"At last, when reinforcements came up, we all marched out, drove the insurgents out of the city, took possession of it and the station, where we remained ever since in the collector's house—about twenty of us; others are in the pucka (brick built) houses that were not burnt, and the fusileers and 89th Queen's in the church.

"Every day we have had expeditions to burn and destroy disaffected villages, and we have taken our revenge. I have been appointed chief of a commission for the trial of all natives charged with offences against Government and persons; day by day we have strung up eight or ten men. We have the power of life and death in our hands, and I assure you we spare not. A very summary trial is all that takes place; the condemned culprit is placed under a tree with a rope round his neck on the top of a carriage, and when it is pulled away, off he swings."

Perhaps the reader may think the spirit of the writer of the above somewhat disqualifies him for the office to which he has been appointed. No one, however, can wonder at the determination to take vengeance who reads the following from the pen of a Clergyman at Bungalore, which we give reluctantly and only because it seems necessary in order to a correct idea of the atrocities of which the natives have been guilty. The letter is dated July 4.

"We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India, we hear so many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to repeat.

"The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took forty-eight females, most of them girls of from 10 to 14, many delicately nurtured ladies, violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting of their breasts, fingers, and noses, and leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They flayed the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the street. Poor Mrs ——, the wife of an officer of the regiment at Meerut, was soon expecting her accouchment. They violated her, then ripped her up, and, taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames.

"No European man, woman, or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards.

"I told you how gallantly our Madras fusileers —J——'s regiment—have behaved; 100 men of them, under Col. Neill, killed 650 mutineers. I saw a letter from one of the officers yesterday. He says that no imagination can depict the scenes he witnessed when he arrived at Benares. All the troops were in a state of revolt. They saved Benares. The whole of the Bengal officers were paralyzed with terror and astonishment; so Col. Neill assumed command and proceeded to the most summary measures, cutting off whole regiments. All the ladies were crowded into one room, with wounded and dying men, and from the sight that greeted his eye was a row of gallowses, on which the energetic colonel was hanging mutineer after mutineer, as they were brought in.

"After restoring some little order at Benares, on went the gallant fusileers towards Allahabad; thermometer above 100°, thirty and even forty mile marches; no supplies to be had; living on flour and water. On reaching Allahabad at night the whole cantonment was in a blaze. The regiments had already mutinied, and slaughtered their officers with unheard of cruelty. The Sikhs had not actually mutinied, but they assisted the rebel regiments in pillaging the houses of the Europeans. The Sikh regiment plied the fatigued fusileers with liquor, and the scene of dirt, drunkenness, and wretchedness baffled all description. The officers of the fusileers went to the Sikh lines and bought up all the liquor they could to prevent the men from getting it, and they bought chests of champagne, beer, &c., at four and eight annas (6d. and 1s.) a bottle. Now I hear the indefatigable Col. Neill is beginning to bring about some degree of order, and is hanging scores and scores of prisoners; but we get very little official tidings yet. I am longing to hear more; for I do not hesitate to affirm that each day of delay places all our lives in some jeopardy. I know from the very best authority that the Mahomedaus are plotting at this place; but whether they dare rise will depend on how things go on in other places.

"The events of the next three weeks will be most momentous. At Madras the panic has been intense; I believe, too, that the fears are reasonable. We have at Bangalore a strong force, and the Madras Sepoys have hitherto proved loyal. There is one circumstance in our favor. We allow all our regiments to have their women and children with them in their lines, whereas in Bengal the Sepoy leaves his wife in his village, and is allowed to visit her for a certain period every year. Our system doubtless is a great check on the Sepoys, as they know that, in the event of their rising, their families are in our power, but the Bengal soldier can roam at will."

Lieut. Col. Simpson, in a letter dated at Allihadad, June 27, addressed to Dr. Beattie, of London, gives the following account of the mutiny of the sixth regiment:

"I will give you an account of the mutiny of the wretched 6th regiment, which revolted to a man nearly, and deceived their officers, who trusted them well to the last. So quietly did they keep their councils that we did not expect any thing of the kind until it actually broke out on the night of the 6th of June, when I was walking home from the mess. The alarm sounded at 9 P. M. I immediately ordered my horse and galloped to the parade. On reaching it I found the officers trying to 'fall in' their men. I then rode up to inquire why two nine pounder guns had been brought there instead of being taken to the fort, where they were urgently required, and where I had ordered them to be taken. These guns were attached to a company posted at the Shoossie bridge of boats, and not required there. While being escorted by the artillery officer, a shavildar, and sixteen men, this guard insisted on taking the gun to the cantonments, and fired on the artillery officer. He sought the assistance of poor Alexander, of the 3d Oude irregular cavalry, who came, and rushing at the guns was killed on the spot. Harwood, the artillery officer, seeing he could not hold the guns, galloped into the fort.

"But to return to the 6th regiment. The guard over the guns on the parade fired at me. I then saw the corps was in open mutiny, and galloped to the left of the lines, where the havildar major and some of the light company surrounded me, and begged me to seek safety in the fort, or I should be shot. I rode, however, to the treasury with a view of saving the treasure—nineteen lacs. On my arrival a sentry fired at me, the ball grazing my helmet. After this I received a regular volley from the guard of thirty men on one side, with another volley from a night picket of thirty men on the other. A guard of poor Alexander's irregulars stood passive. I galloped past the mess-house, where the guard was drawn out at the gate and fired at me. Here my horse got seriously wounded and nearly fell, but I managed to spur him to the fort (two miles) without further impediment. There the horse died shortly after of three musket shot wounds. On reaching the fort, I immediately disarmed the guards of the 6th regiment on duty and turned them out, leaving the Sikh regiment to hold it, the only European troops being seventy-four invalid artillery got from Chunar. The Madras European regiment began to pour in a few days after, and the command devolved on the Lieutenant Colonel of that corps."

Another letter, speaking of the outbreak at Allihabad, says:

"The officers were at mess when the wretches sounded the alarm bugle to bring them to the parade, and shot them down right and left! Wretched murderers, may they receive their reward! Nine poor little ensigns doing duty with the regiment were bayoneted to death in the mess-room, and three of the officers who escaped heard their cries as they passed! Poor boys, who had never given offence to any native, nor caused dissatisfaction to the Sepoys. Five officers were shot belonging to the regiment, besides the nine poor boys. Birch and Innes, with the sergeant major, in all 17 military men, many merchants and others, were most cruelly butchered—in all 59 Europeans fell that night by the hands of the murderous Sepoys. The treasury was plundered, the prisoners released from jail, and the work of destruction commenced. The whole station was destroyed, house after house plundered and fired."

The gallant conduct of Lieutenant de Kantzon, of the 9th Bengal native infantry, at Meerut, when at an early day a portion of his regiment mutinied, has been already mentioned. The following narrative of the part he took is from his own pen:

"I was returning from reconnoitering, when information was brought me that five troopers of the 7th light cavalry were coming along the road. An immediate pursuit was of course ordered by me, and my thirty-nine troopers tore away at full speed after me. I was just coming up to them, and had already let drive among the murdering villians, when lo! I came upon two hundred of their comrades all armed with swords and some with carbines. A smart fire was kept up at a distance of not more than twenty-five yards. What could thirty-nine do against two hundred regular troopers well horsed and armed, particularly when walked into by the bullets of a hundred of the infantry?

"I ordered a retreat, but my cavalry could not get away from troopers mounted upon good studbred horses; so we were soon overtaken, and then commenced the shindy in earnest. Twelve troopers surrounded me; the first, a Mahommedan priest, I shot through the breast just as he was cutting me down; this was my only pistol, so I was helpless as regards weapons, save my sword; this guarded off a swinging cut given me by No. 2, as also another by No. 3; but the fun could not last. I bitterly mourned not having a couple of revolvers, for I could have shot every man. My sword was cut down, and I got a slash on the head that blinded me, another on the arm that glanced, and only took a slice off. The third caught me on the side, but also glanced and hit me sideways. I know not how I escaped. God only knows, as twelve against one were fearful odds, especially as I was mounted on a pony bare back. Escape, however, I did, and after many warm escapes too numerous to mention I got back here. Fourteen of my brave fellows were killed, four wounded, six missing; total, twenty-four out of thirty-nine. Good odds, was it not?"

Moore tells a story of a dog which is too good to be true: A gentleman went to bathe, taking his favorite Newfoundland dog with him to mind his clothes. When he came to the edge of the water the dog did not know him and would not allow him to put them on. Rather a fix for the nude owner of the stupid dog.

The saying of a White Mountain stage-driver to a New Yorker sitting with him: "Is'pose if I went deawn to York I should geawk reaund *jest as yeau folks deu up here*," is not bad.

"REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERE SKELETON."

CURED BY "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."

Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton;* I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now *weighed* 200 *pounds*, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

Sept 12. 42-2tpd

London Porter, Edinboro' Ale, just received by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 31. 38tf

The Southern Harmony, and Musical Companion. A further supply just received.
Sept. 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—The steamship *Europa*, with dates to Friday, the 31st ult., arrived to-day.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday. The Queen's speech congratulates Parliament on the peaceable aspect of affairs in Europe, and expresses the belief that the stipulations in the treaty at Paris, through the earnest efforts of the contracting parties, will eventually be satisfactorily settled. Her Majesty also alludes with extreme concern to the Indian war, and expresses the determination to omit no effort to quell the rebellion.

The mails from India had arrived. The main feature of news as given in the government dispatches respecting India affairs, has been fully confirmed.

The mutineers still held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three additional sorties, but were defeated in each with heavy losses.

Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed at Cawnpore, the garrison of which being reduced to famine, surrendered to Hena Sahib, who, in violation of his promise, massacred the whole garrison! Cawnpore was subsequently retaken and re-occupied by Gen. Havrelock. Sahib massacred 240 women and children.

An obstinate battle was fought on the 5th of July before Agea, between the garrison and the Memmush mutineers, numbering ten thousand. The British retired with a heavy loss. Several officers were killed.

Two regiments mutinied at Sealkate in Punjaub on the 9th of July, but were subsequently defeated.

Disturbances elsewhere are in agitation. Only 2,000 effective troops could be mustered before Delhi.

Spain.—The Mexican Envoy had arrived at Cadiz to embark for home. The new Cuban governor embarks in September. It is said he will take out the *ultimatum* of Spain to Mexico.

Commercial.—Sales for the week ending Friday, 110,000 bales. Speculators 35,000; exporters 3,000. Advanced from one eighth to a fourth. Breadstuffs dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Suspension—Heavy Liabilities.—The Reeves & Abbott Company, Railway iron manufacturers, suspended to-day. Liabilities $800,000, caused by the inability of certain Railways Companies to pay their notes. It is presumed they will be able to resume operations at the works.

NEW YORK, Sept 8

Failure of a Jobbing House in New York.—Messrs. L. & V. Kirby, a jobbing house of long standing in this city, suspended payment to-day. Their liabilities are said to amount to $500,000, and their assets $700,000. If the latter are available the house will probably resume payments at an early day.

There was more distrust in the street to-day than has been observable since Tuesday last.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There is no change in the aspect of financial affairs; borrowers are as eager as ever, and the offerings at the banks and the note brokers continue large. The recent sales of grain and flour for export have increased the supply of foreign Exchange, but as yet that is difficult of sale; we understand that this is the principal restraint at present upon liberal shipments of breadstuffs, as considerable orders are yet to be filled.

The failures reported this morning are Messrs. Grant, Saylas & Co., flour and grain commission merchants, and Messrs. Robertson, Hudson & Pulliam, dry goods jobbers. We hear that Mr. Frederick G. Swan, a very respectable dry goods commission merchant, has made an assignment to Theo. Hinsdale, Esq., being cornered by having too large a sum tied up in advances to manufacturers.

The stock market was a little more buoyant at the First Board, but was heavy again at the close, prices for most descriptions being a fraction below the closing rates of yesterday.

Messrs. Bowen & McNamee contradict the rumor that their store had been sold, and say they have no thought of selling it.

The Orleans Bank was thrown out to-day at the American Exchange.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Suspension.—Wm. S. Bell & Co., Bankers, suspended payment to-day.

A MISCHIEVOUS PRACTICE

During a stringency, or crisis, in monetary affairs, such as exist at present, though temporary in its character, persons are too apt to talk incautiously with reference to the financial condition of their neighbors, fellow-merchants, or co-laborers in business. Confidence is a tender plant. It is the very life-blood upon which society exists, moral as well as physical. Weaken it and distrust supervenes, which spreads like an epidemic, fastening first upon one, and then upon another, until, comparatively speaking, devastation ensues. Those even in actual health, when a fearful malady is raging, take alarm, and from the very apprehension, finally become diseased and die. The world's good opinion is of vast importance. Our social existence depends upon it. All who are emulous of success, wish to secure, maintain and deserve this public approbation. It is cruel, therefore, without just cause, from sheer thoughtlessness or want of caution, to interpose obstacles in the way of this confidence, which, when once shaken, is difficult to regain. The merest whisper, though innocently or otherwise set afloat, may blast reputation, encroach upon innocence, wound virtue, and cause serious results. Too much importance cannot, therefore, be given to the claims of our neighbors upon public confidence.

In a business point of view it is all important. Men have been accustomed to repose confidence in the world's good opinion. It is, in fact, a part and parcel of their capital—their stock in trade. The customs and usages of society have given them this endorsement, and otherwise, predicated thereon. How sacred then is confidence, and how scrupulously cautious should persons be to preserve it, not only with their neighbors but for themselves? An inuendo or whisper may be given out, against even the best institution, banking house, or mercantile firm, in times like these, which, as it spreads from one to another, will increase, destroying confidence by degrees, until very serious and disastrous results ensue, that might otherwise have easily been avoided.

We repeat, with the hope our advice may prove salutary, that too much caution cannot be observed in matters of this kind, especially in times like these, and under all circumstances. No credence should be given to idle reports, whispering inuendos, &c., against persons known as honorable and upright. It is quite time enough to chronicle misfortune when it comes. A very large portion of every business community is dependent upon general sentiment and confidence. It is our duty then to sustain rather than break it down.

Baltimore Patriot.

At a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous-looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication. "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is, ah!—steam is—eh!—steam is steam!" "I knew that chap couldn't ah! tell ye," said a rough-looking fellow, standing by; "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration!"

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1857.

LOCATION OF THE RAIL ROAD IN TOWN.—The President and Directors of the Rail Road Company, with the consent of the Mayor and Commissioners, have located the Road within the limits of the town, as follows: From the termination of the present grade at the Northwestern limits, through the cultivated lands of Dr. Robinson, crossing Hillsborough street near Hugh Gilmore's corner (Rowan street,) and thence East of the Turpentine Still through the Company's Depot grounds, passing out in the rear of the Methodist Church, through the lot of John Waddill, Esq into Old street just above the Baptist Church, and thence through Old, Bow and Person streets to the Flour Warehouse, and thence to the River below what is called the "Gully Mouth," where the Company owns some 40 acres of land, with a fine River front of half a mile or more.

STORE ROBBED.—The store of Messrs. C. J. & R. H. Jones, on Hay Street, was entered last night and robbed of fine silk goods worth from $500 to $1000. The Store was entered at the front door by means of false keys.

A friend, who kindly contributed in our absence to the Observer of Thursday last, requests us to state:

"That he learns he was in error in saying that Judge Wayne appointed Mr. Cantwell to office out of the District, at the Virginia Springs. He is informed that the appointment was made by Judge Wayne at Chambers, in Georgia, and that Mr. Cantwell was qualified at the Virginia Springs."

FREE SUFFRAGE.—Gov. Bragg has issued a proclamation making known to all the good people of the State of North Carolina that Free Suffrage has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State. Hip, hip, hurrah! We and the Revolutionary soldier who used to figure at the Standard's masthead are now Senate voters. We are proud of our honors. Well have they been earned; long may we live to wear them.

Can't the Governor order a special Senatorial election? We should like to enjoy the feeling of exultation consequent upon the exercise for the first time of that "dearest right of freemen." The Governor's assent to this very reasonable proposition will ensure him the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

LARGE LAND SALES.—The Newbern Union contains an advertisement by Jas. F. Latham, Adm'r. of David Allison, offering for sale, at the Court house door in Newbern on Monday of County Court week, 764,153 acres of land, of which said Allison died seised. The lands are located:

In Cumberland and Harnett Counties, 260,700 acres; Onslow, 210,260 acres; Brunswick, 45,184 acres; Jones, 23,069 acres; and in Robeson, 124,-340 acres.

These lands, we learn, are part of a grant or grants to David Allison, John Gray Blount, —— Dubois, and others. They are not apt to put much money in the purse of Allison's Administrator; though the lawyers may make something out of the suits likely to succeed the sale.

ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The whole of the iron for this road has been shipped. The road is expected to be in operation by May 1, 1858, at farthest.

KANSAS.—Gen. Whitfield, the late delegate to Congress from this territory, informs the Journal of Commerce that there will be no further trouble between the U. S. authorities and the free-state men in Kansas. It is thought possible, however, that there may be some trifling collisions at the elections in October, as there are not in the territory a sufficient number of U. S. troops to keep the peace. The free-state party is expected to succeed at the election, owing to divisions in the Democratic party, caused by the fact that the Southerners in Kansas can see no difference between the free-state men and the national Democracy.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.—Another great result has been achieved. With a grand flourish of trumpets, the Tampa Fla. Peninsular of the 29th ult. announces an unparallelled success. One warrior, one squaw, and one child have been captured by the U. S. forces under Col. Mickler. The troops suffered unexampled hardships and privations in their pursuit of the Indian army, which was only captured after six days' search for it in the everglades. Col. Mickler, according to the Peninsular, has won the respect of the whole of Florida, and that paper speaks with confidence of the good deportment of the intrepid band of troops engaged in this perilous enterprise.

A Postscript unfortunately announces the escape of the squaw and the child. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th ult. they escaped from Fort Myers, where they were confined, taking with them an old rifle, two blankets, and seven days' rations. Vigorous measures have been taken, and the Peninsular hopes in its next issue to chronicle the cheering news of their recapture.

A "Still Later" announces a yet more brilliant success. A detachment of U. S. troops struck the trail of 6 Indian warriors. Vigorous pursuit resulted in overtaking the warriors. The latter stopped and snapped their rifles at the troops, who, in turn, charged the warriors, killed one, and captured a girl. The balance of the Indian forces escaped into the swamp.

These brilliant results give ground for hope that the war may soon be finished. The five warriors who escaped into the swamp, and the woman and child who put out with the blanket, the old rifle, and the rations, are believed to be the last of their race. Vigorous measures may possibly succeed in crowning the brows of the President and his Cabinet officers with unfading laurel wreaths. Our confidence that such measures will be taken by our patriotic executive, and carried out by our indomitable troops, is unlimited.

MEN AND TIMES CHANGE.—Or, as a classically-disposed neighbor of ours would express it, *"tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."* The dictum is undoubtedly true. The reader may make his selection of the mode of expressing it.

In 1842, as many persons will recollect, during the heated canvass between Messrs. Morehead and Henry, the most serious charges urged against the former were that he had expended $1200 in repairing the gubernatorial mansion, and perhaps $200 more in building an ice house, a chicken coop, &c., wherein to preserve some comforts for the inner man, quite as essential to a Governor as to commoner mortals. In 1842, also, as many a poor fellow, who mistakenly thinks himself taxridden, may remember equally well, the State of North Carolina "owed no man a dollar."

In 1857, $1500 are expended in improving the capitol yard at Raleigh, in laying out walks, sowing grass, planting magnolias, cedars, rosebushes, deodoras, cryptomerias, and other such things pleasant to the eye of man, but entirely unknown to the Constitution. And $15,000 are expended in buying and fixing up what is said to be a poor imitation of a poorer statue of Washington, wherewith to decorate the same enclosure in this same city of Raleigh. In 1857, also, as every body knows and feels,—and as we Cape Fear people have been made especially to understand whenever we asked a loan of the State's credit,—the State is deeply, very deeply in debt, and the taxes, which in '42 were a mere song, are composed of far more truth than poetry.

Men and Times change. We hear none of the outcry against the acts of '57, which was echoed and re-echoed from the mountains to the seaboard against those of '42.

We hope that nobody will misunderstand us, or pretend to misunderstand us, as complaining of these expenditures. We do not trouble ourselves a great deal about politics, a dreadful bore now-a-days; and even when we did indulge in the luxury of a heated campaign, it was not a liberal, but a "judicious system" of internal improvements which encountered opposition from the Observer. A liberal system is not likely to be opposed by it now. These expenditures are only referred to as illustrations of the truth, set forth in the caption to these paragraphs, and suggested by a recent pleasant survey of the great improvements in the grounds; improvements marred only by the brass man or man of brass who figures on a pedestal as George Washington. That the brass man *is* George Washington, an inscription in very large letters on the base of the statue plainly sets forth; as it does also the further fact, that the dealer in brazen images has the same confidence in the work of his hands or of his foundry, as the celebrated painter of "This is a horse" had in his. $50,000 or $100,000 would not have been too large a sum to expend for the purchase of a statue worthy of Washington or worthy of North Carolina. But $15,000, $5,000 more than the cost of Canova's celebrated sculpture, seems a large price for a Washington whose only recommendations, visible to the naked eye, are that he was designed by a Virginian and cast in Richmond. There may be others; we are no connoisseur, real or pretended. The statue may be a very good one; the Standard, which is a connoisseur, says that it is. Deprecating any exhibition of the Standard's superior knowledge in works of *art*, at our expense, we incline to the opinion of the up-country Sheriff, who took the opportunity of seeing the City sights whilst down to settle his taxes a few days since, and who wound up an elaborate and very unfavorable criticism upon the Washington, by declaring with emphasis, that if General Washington is ever let loose to fight another battle, the first blow he strikes will smash that 'ar darned thing.

But we have wandered away into groves and among statues, when our only object was to ask what had become of the indignation so freely lavished upon Gov. Morehead for his small outlays in 1842? Why is not the thunderbolt launched at the head of Gov. Bragg? Why do we not hear from every Democratic press in the State that the "central click" are hard at work (the only work ever done by that mysterious body) spending the money earned by the horny hands and sweaty brows of the "honest yeomanry" of the land? Spending it to decorate the City of Oaks, in which lordly aristocrats most do congregate? Spending it to make a play-ground for the children of an oppressive aristocracy; and specially for the pleasure and comfort of a few arch old federalists whose residences are upon the confines of the government enclosure? Alas! Times change, and men with them. The State is no longer misgoverned by the Whigs. Money is plenty, there are no taxes, and Democracy is king. The king can do no wrong. What would ruin the would-be-usurper Whiggery, what did ruin him in old times, is the feather in the cap of the ruling power. Let us be glad that it is so. Complaints are useless. And if the "judicious system" is cast aside, and the liberal system promoted, what matters it to us by whom done? All we want is that it should be done; though we may confess to a regret that our Cape Fear Democrats are not smart enough to have the liberal substituted for the judicious down this way. Possibly a "judicious" majority for the next Democratic aspirant for Gubernatorial honors might liberalize ideas at the centre. Let us see if a change in Cape Fear men—we mean in their politics—will not produce a change in things also.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.—Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, and Messrs. Choate and Cushing of Massachusetts are each spoken of as likely to succeed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench caused by Judge Curtis's resignation.

The New Orleans Picayune announces the arrival, by the steamer Lecomte, Captain Johnson, of sixty-five barrels new molasses, made from the Chinese sugar-cane on the plantation of Mr. Delery, parish of St. Bernard. This is somewhat in anticipation of usual receipts of new molasses. It is considered an excellent article. The Plaquemine (La.) Sentinel learns that Michael Schlatre, jr., of Iberville parish, succeeded a few days ago in making nearly two hundred gallons of excellent sirup from the Chinese sugar-cane.

DIED,

On the 25th of August last, at the residence of her brother-in-law Joseph Palmer, in Chatham County, Mrs. FLORA MARTIN, in the 73d year of her age.

She was the daughter of Murdoch McQueen, who came from Scotland soon after the Revolutionary War and settled on Deep River in Chatham county. After her father had embarked with his family for this country, he was overtaken by a violent storm, and fearing that his whole family might be buried in the ocean before he could reach his destination, he left his daughter Flora in Greenock Scotland, where she remained several years, till her father returned for her. Soon after her arrival here she was married to William Martin of Moore county, whom she survived 38 years.

She early became a member of the Presbyterian Church and adorned her profession by a long life of uniform and devoted piety. To know her was to love her. She had no enemy. In all the relations of life, as a mother, a sister, a friend, a christian, she was worthy to be loved and imitated. But in her relation to the poor around her, her christian character shone most brightly. She always remembered the poor and ministered to their wants, was always ready to divide whatever she had with them. She lived a christian and died a christian. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 12—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for A A McKethan, J W Sandford, N C & M Jarrell, G W Harris, Maj T T S Laidley, D McNatt, J & N A Cameron, D & W McLaurin, R Mitchell, H R Lehman & Co, M W McNair, D E McDonald, S C Stauber, J J Leach, H Butner & Co, J A Craven, A W Steel, M R & Co, G W W & Co, I Blake, Beaver Creek Co, Worth & Utley, A J Woodward, Cox, Austin & Co, J A Pemberton, S M Thomas & Bro, Geo Brandt, E Lilly, W Draughon, Headen & Bynum, J Worth & Son, H L Myrover, J & C J Cowles, J Worth, J M Worth & Son, B Moffitt, D Hackney & Son.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept'r 10—Schrs A J DeRosset, Jonathan Johnson, Humming Bird, and J H Chadbourn from New York, Arab Howard from Hyde county. 11—Barque Colin McRae fm Liverpool.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 14.

BACON—	18 a 00	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	15½ a 00	Cuba	57 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	00 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 23	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	20 a 22	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 50 a 7 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	6 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	6 00 a 0 00	WOOL—	21 a 22
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 15 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	40 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Continues to rule high.

Cotton—There is not as great a demand as there was some months ago, from the fact of the extreme low price of cotton goods. There is one of three things that is certain: goods must advance, if cotton continues at its present high prices, or the factories must stop or break. One factory has been ordered to stop, others are working short time.

Flour—Not much variation.

Corn—No change.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine $4; yellow 3 05. Spirits 43. Rosin 1 75 to $2 for No. 2. Tar 1 55.

At New York, Southern Flour lower; sales at 5 50 to 5 90 for mixed to good; $6 to 7 25 for fancy. Middling uplands cotton 15⅝. Spirits firm at 47; and small lots selling at 44½. Crude turpentine $4.

Mrs. A. A. BROOKSBANK

HAS removed her Millinery and Mantua-Making Establishment to the house recently occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert, on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, a few doors south of the Market, where she would be pleased to see her friends and customers. She particularly desires all persons indebted to her to call and pay up.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trusting any person on my account without a written order, as I will not pay any debts except of my own contracting. A. A. BROOKSBANK.

Sept. 12. 42-3t

FISH.

A SMALL LOT of No. 3 MACKEREL, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE.

Sept'r 14. 42-3t

Steele's Patent Straw-Knife.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale by B. ROSE.

Sept'r 14. 42-3t

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF

IMPORTED

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

IN NORTH CAROLINA,

IS NOW BEING OPENED AT

BALDWIN'S CITY CLOTHING-STORE,

38 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GENTLEMEN visiting Wilmington will do well to call, select their Fall and Winter Clothing, and leave their measures at this house.

They will also find the most complete Stock of UNDER-GARMENTS kept in any Establishment. Also GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, an endless variety. All the new styles Scarfs, Ties, Cravats; Gauntlets, Fur, Buck, Cloth, &c., every size; and over 50 doz. assorted sizes and qualities of Lined Kid Gloves, Castor do., Lamb Skin, Dog Tan'd, Fancy "Capes," &c.

SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS—a large variety.

SOLE LEATHER and IRON FRAME TRUNKS and VALICES. Also, Ladies Trunks and Hat Cases, new French styles, peculiarly arranged for their use.

The celebrated "YOKE SEAM" SHIRT is sold only at this House, and is acknowledged to be the best fitting garment worn. All the new patterns of Bosoms, &c. at this House; and Collars of every known shape.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING SHAWLS AND BLANKETS—a most attractive assortment.

YOUTH'S CLOTHING—a great variety; Frock Coats, Dress Raglans, new style Vests, Pants, Round Jackets, &c. Parents can save time, trouble and money, by selecting an outfit for their sons.

Fifty Cases of above goods, all best quality and workmanship, now opening from direct importation; and every article of Ready-made Clothing our own superior workmanship and stylish cut.

We have the largest Establishment in the State, and can offer greater facilities to the purchaser than smaller houses.

A call is respectfully solicited at Baldwin's "CITY CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE."

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11. 42-3t*i

Clinton Independent, Salisbury Banner, and Marion Star copy 3 times, and send one paper and bill as above.

Another Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.

BOSTON, July 3, 1851.

Gentlemen,—Agreeably to your suggestion, it gives me pleasure to state, that some five weeks ago, I purchased two bottles of your *Oxygenated Bitters*, and commenced using the same according to directions, and experienced the happiest effects.

I had been troubled with dyspepsia about three years. During the warm season, and at times, was obliged to give up all attention to business; and although I had the advice of many good physicians, I was confined for six weeks to the house, and continued to grow worse, until I took your medicine; I am now almost cured of every disagreeable symptom, and able to do business as usual.

The whole credit of my restoration to health is due to the *Oxygenated Bitters*. Your obedient servant,

ABNER SMITH,
Central Square, East Boston.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

C. J. & R. H. JONES

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER Stock of

FANCY & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, in part as follows.—

DE LAINS, all kinds;
All Wool Plaids;
Col'd Merinoes;
Col'd Silks and Black;
Rich Robes A'Quille;
Chenille Shawls;
Do. Scarfs, all silk;
Long Shawls for Gentlemen;
Do. for Servants;
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks;
French Robes, Volant;
Do. for Misses;
Nett Coats for Children;
Long Brocha Shawls;
Merino Shawls, white;
Opera Flannel, Plain and Col'd,
Quilted Skirts;
Do Hoops;
Fine and Common Blankets;
Cotton, Silk, and Woolen Hosiery;
Do. Fancy, for Children;
Kid, Silk, Merino, Cotton Gloves for Ladies;
Chenille Head Dresses;
Chenilles by the yard;
Bonnet Ribbons; do. plain;
Fringes and Salom, all colors;
Black Velvets;
Bl'k and Col'd Belts;
Mulberry Buttons for Dresses;
Thread, Swiss, Jackonett,
Bobbin, and Cotton Edgings;
Black Lace and Edgings;
Emb'd Hndkfs, Collars, Sleeves and Bands;
Love and Lace Veils;
Bonnets, Hats and Caps;

—ALSO—

A nice variety of Men's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES.

Also, Men and Boys

Winter Clothing, Cheap.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and many other Fancy Articles.

Sept. 11, 1857. 42-3m

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A COPY of the boundaries and numbers of the respective School Districts of Cumberland County, as laid off by the Surveyor and established by the Board of Common Schools:

No. 1, is a part of former No. 44.—Bounded as follows: Beginning at the Moore County line on Drowning Creek, thence down said Creek to the Robeson County line and with it to Buffalo creek, thence up said creek to the mouth of Zac's Branch, thence up it to the head, thence to the Bethel Church road, thence as said road to the Moore county line, thence as it to the beginning.

No. 2, (formerly No. 45.)—No change.

No. 3, (is part of No. 44.) Begins at the mouth of Mill creek, thence up Big Rockfish to the Moore county line, thence that line to the Bethel Church road, thence the road to near the head of Mill creek, thence down the creek to the beginning.

No. 4, (formerly No. 43.)—No change.

No. 5, (formerly No. 49.)—No change.

No. 6, (formerly No. 50.)—No change.

No. 7, (formerly No. 48.) No change.

No. 8, (part of 47.)—Begins where the Morganton road crosses Mulatto road, thence to Duncan Ray's on Deep creek, thence to the mouth of Hector's creek, thence down the River to the Williams' road, as it to John McKellar's, thence to the Yadkin road at George McDuffie's place, thence down Bone's creek to the Morganton road, thence as it to the beginning, leaving out Dan'l Ray.

No. 9, (formerly No. 70.)—No change.

No. 10, (New District.)—Begins at the Morganton road on the County line, thence said line to Little River, thence down the River to the mouth of James' creek, thence up it and Tuckahoe to the Johnson old place, thence to the Morganton road and with it to the beginning. Rodric McCrummen, J. L. Ferguson and Peter Patterson, Committee-men.

No. 11, (New District.)—Begins where the Mulatto road crosses the Morganton road, thence to the head of Deep creek, thence the creek to Little River, up it to the mouth of James' creek, thence up Tuckahoe to the Johnson old place, thence the road to the beginning. Neill McLeod, Duncan Morrison, Committee.

No. 12, (formerly No. 41, slightly altered.)—Begins at Little River, Moore county line down said River to the mouth of Crane's creek, up Crane's creek to Hugh Kelly's bridge, thence North to the Harnett line, as it to Moore county, thence the Moore county line to the beginning, including both of Alex. McNeill's plantations.

No. 13, (formerly No. 73:) Slightly altered.—Begins at the mouth of Hector's creek, thence to Widow Duncan Ray's, thence down Deep creek to the River, thence as the River to the mouth of Crane's creek, up said creek to Hugh Kelly's bridge, thence to the Harnett line, thence as it to Hector's creek, thence the creek to the beginning.

No. 14, (formerly No. 46:) Slightly altered.—Begins where the Pee Dee road crosses the Western Plank road, thence the Plank road to the Harnett line, thence said line to Hector's creek, thence to the mouth, thence down the River to the Williams' road, thence as it to Pee Dee road, as it to the beginning.

No. 15, (formerly No. 57.)—No change.

No. 16, (formerly No. 51.)—No change.

No. 17, (formerly No. 68.)—No change.

No. 18, (New District.)—Begins at No. 21 on Robeson line, thence the line to the mouth of Jumping gully, thence to the ford, thence to the Watson place, thence down Rockfish to Leslie's spring branch, thence passing West of John McCall and down the Reedy branch to Rockfish, thence to the beginning. No Committee within the bounds.

No. 19, (formerly No. 52.)—No change.

No. 20, (formerly No. 53:) Slightly altered.—Begins on Little Rockfish at the lower edge of the Village, thence to Big Rockfish below McRae's bridge, thence up the creek to the Reedy branch, thence the Reedy branch to the Camden road, thence the road to the Crow place, thence S. 20 E. to the Lumberton road, thence the road to Murphysville as its Northern boundary to Little Rockfish, as said creek to the beginning.

No. 21, (formerly No. 65:) Slightly altered.—Beginning at the mouth of McKenzey branch, thence to Asby's creek on Republican road, thence with No. 22 to Big Rockfish at McRae's bridge, thence up the creek to the School House branch, thence including Rob't McKinnon, to the County line, thence with it and Cold Camp to the beginning.

No. 22, (A New District.)—Begins at the upper saw mill on Big Rockfish, thence a line including A. B. McFadyen and John McDonald, thence the Republican road to the Allen place, thence the Factory road to the lower edge of the Village, thence down Little Rockfish including Murphysville, thence to Big Rockfish and as it to the beginning.

No. 23, (formerly No. 55:) Altered.—Begins at the mouth of McKinzey branch, thence to Asby's creek at the Republican road, thence to the Republican road to A. B. McFadyen's, thence a line passing South of him and John McDonald to the upper saw mill, thence down Rockfish to the lower saw mill, thence to Tolar's, thence crossing the Republican road to the Little Gaulberry, as it to Cold Camp, thence up Cold Camp to the beginning.

No. 24, (formerly No. 54.)—No change.

No. 25, (formerly No. 56.)—No change.

No. 26, (formerly No. 75.)—No change.

No. 27, (formerly No. 64.)—No change.

No. 28, (New District.)—Begins at Buckhead on Turnpike road, thence direct to the Crow place, thence S. 20 E. to the Lumberton road, thence as it to Thos. H. Massey's, thence with No. 30 to the beginning.

No. 29, (formerly No. 63.)—No change.

No. 30, (formerly No. 58.)—No change.

No. 31, (formerly No. 61.)—No change.

No. 32, (formerly No. 60.)—No change.

No. 33, (formerly No. 59.)—No change.

No. 34, (formerly No. 72.)—No change.

No. 35, (New District.)—Begins where the Pee Dee road crosses the Murchison road, thence with the Murchison road including the Factory to the Harnett line, thence with that line to the McArthur road, thence with it to the Pee Dee road, thence as it to the beginning.

No. 36, (A New District.)—Begins at the McArthur road on Harnett county line, thence with that road to the Pee Dee road, thence that road to the Raleigh road, as it to Little River, thence the County line to the beginning.

No. 37, (formerly No. 24.)—No change.

No. 38, (formerly 25 and part of 28.)—Begins on C. F. River Ray's lower water fence, thence to John Dew's place, thence to Mrs. McSwain's, thence to Alex. Walker's, thence to John Thompson's, thence to the mouth of Anderson's creek, thence up Little River to the Raleigh road, as it to Mrs. E. Buie's, thence down Raiford's creek to Ray's road, thence as it to the Timber road, thence as it to the beginning.

No 39, (formerly No. 26:) Slight alteration.—Begins at the mouth of Lower Little River, thence as the River to the mouth of Anderson's creek, thence to John Thompson's, thence to the River, (by way of A. Walker's McSwain's and Dew's) to include Dew's, striking the River at Ray's lower water fence, thence up the River to the beginning.

No 40, (formerly No. 12:) Slightly altered.—Begins on C. F. River at the mouth of Little River, thence the Harnett line to Black River, thence as it to Starling's bridge, thence the road including McDaniel and Arch'd Cameron's old place to the Cape Fear at the Timber landing, thence up the River to the beginning.

No. 41, (formerly No. 11:) Slight alteration.—Begins at the Harnett line on Black River, thence that line to Mingo, thence down Mingo to its confluence with Black River, thence up Black River to the beginning.

No. 42, (formerly No. 13.)—No change.
No. 43, (formerly No. 14.)—No change.
No. 44, (formerly No. 16.)—No change.
No. 45, (formerly No. 19.)—No change.
No. 46, (formerly No. 20.)—No change.
No. 47, (formerly No. 22.)—No change.
No. 48, (formerly No. 18.)—No change.
No. 49, (formerly No. 17.)—No change.
No. 50, (formerly No. 21.)—No change.
No. 51, (formerly No. 74.)—No change.
No. 52, (formerly No. 23.)—No change.
No. 53, (formerly No. 15.)—No change.
No. 54, (formerly No. 62.)—No change.
No. 55, (formerly No. 77.)—No change.

At a Meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, September 10th, 1857:

Resolved, That the Board appoint Committee-men in the Districts, which have been altered and changed, and revise the list of Committee-men in all the Districts.

Resolved, That the Committees be requested to hand in a list of the Children in all the Districts, by the first Monday in October.

The following is the list of Committees appointed in the Districts, with the Numbers of the Districts as they are now laid off on the Map:

No. 1, (a part of 44)—Lauchlin Bethune, Neill Sinclair, John C Currie.

2, (formerly 45)—W McDiarmid, Phillip McRae, John C McLean.

3, (part of 44)—R D Gillis, Archibald McLeod, David Leslie.

4, (former 48)—Alex Campbell, John L Campbell, Arch'd Ray.

5, (formerly 49)—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.

6, (formerly 50)—Archibald Ray, Gilbert Munroe, Alexander McDougald.

7, (formerly 48)—John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill,) Duncan McCall.

8, (part of 47)—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archibald Ray.

9, (formerly 70)—John A McKethan, Neill M R Blue, C M Munroe.

10, (New District)—John L Ferguson, Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, (Big.)

11, (new District)—Neill McPhail, Duncan Morrison, Neill McLeod.

12, (formerly 41, slightly altered)—Robert Smith, Archibald McCallum, John Smith.

13, (formerly 73, slightly altered—W J Kelly, Alexander Darroch, Ira Davis.

14, (formerly 46, slightly altered)—John McKellar, Daniel Munroe, Jr, Christopher Munroe.

15, (formerly 57)—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis, Malcom McDonald.

16, (formerly 51)—D S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.

17, (formerly 68—Archibald Ray, Malcom Gillis, Malcom McInnis.

18—(New District.)

19, (formerly 52)—Archibald Buie, John Culbreath, Daniel Biggs.

20, (formerly 53)—W C West, W M Fort, Dempsey Davis.

21, (formerly 65, slightly altered—Archibald McLean, Elijah Fisher, John Brown.

22, (new District)—John McDonald, A B McFadyen, Hector McNeill.

23, (formerly 55, altered)—Neill G McNeill, Angus McLean, James Carver.

24, (formerly 54)—John C Ellis, James A Byrne, Richard Freeman.

25, [formerly 56]—William Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth, James Butler.

26, [formerly 75]—N N Jones, James Cashwell, Raiford Smith.

27, [formerly 64]—Andrew C Ray, Rodrick McRae, Zacariah Plummer.

28, [new District]—James Jenkins, John Grady, E S Hobbs.

29, [formerly 63]—Thomas J Johnson, Joseph Arey, John P Leonard.

30, [formerly 58]—A J Woodward, S W Tillinghast, J A Worth.

31, [formerly 61]—E W Barge, J T Warden, W T Frizell.

32, [formerly 60]—W J Anderson, Isaac Hawley, Archibald Graham.

33, [formerly 59]—Duncan McArthur, Henry Arnold, Robert Register.

34, [formerly 72]—James McKay, Sr, Thomas Gilmore, R P Harman.

35, [new District]—Duncan Murchison, Malcom McArthur, Archibald Clark.

36, [new District]—Hugh McCormick, Jas M Buie.

37, [formerly 24]—John P McLean, Nathan King, M J Buie.

38, [formerly 25, and part 28]—W B Ray, Giles Ham.

39, [formerly 26, altered]—Benjamin Smith, William Giles.

40, [formerly 12, slightly altered]—Calvin Price, Daniel McDonald, Daniel Graham.

41, [slightly altered]—Jonathan Wood, William Harris, Lewis Jackson.

42, [formerly 13]—Daniel Bain, David McNeill, Daniel McMillan.

43, [formerly 14]—John W McLeran, Duncan McLeran, Sam'l Cain, Jr.

44, [formerly 16]—Robert Williams, James Guy.

45, [formerly 19]—John Murphy, James T Blue Thomas J Buila.

46, [formerly 20] John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.

47, [old 22]—Thos Teabout, Joseph Downing, Isaac C Melvin.

48, [formerly 18]—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alexander Munroe.

49, [formerly 17] John Holmes, William Bryant, Hector Strickland.

50, [formerly 21]—Joseph Bullard, M H Seawell, Jonathan E Averitt.

51, [formerly 74]—W A King, John Cashwell, Gideon Jackson.

52, [formerly 23]—D L Smith, D P West, William Davis.

53, [formerly 15]—E King, F C Armstrong, M McPhail.

54, [formerly 62]—James Sundy, H H Depo.

55, [formerly 77]—Henry Averitt, William Carter, Henry Carter

Resolved, That the Chairman, after condensing as much as possible, cause the boundaries of the Districts to be inserted in the "Fayetteville Observer" one time, and that he have as many extra copies of the paper struck off as may be necessary, in giving information through the County of the change made in the Districts and the numbers of the same.

Adjourned.

J. T. WARDEN,
Clerk of the Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Western Rail Road Office,
SEPTEMBER 9, 1857.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 19th inst. for the Graduation on the 1st Section of this Co.'s Road,—it being that part within the town limits.

Profiles and Specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at the office of the Co.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
41.

FOR SALE LOW,

15 BBLS. New Orleans Molassess;
15 Bbls. Prime Pork;
16 Bales Heavy Cotton Bagging;
470 Bags Guano.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 7. 41-3t

☞ The Undersigned wishes to purchase TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS No. 1 and 2 ROSIN; will pay within Twenty-five cents of the value in Wilmington. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 7. 41-3t

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf **NEW YORK.**

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL

Furniture and Fixtures for Sale.

THE above named property will be sold to any responsible person, upon fair terms, if applied for between the present time and the 15th of December next. If not sold by the 15th of Dec., they will be sold at Auction after the first day of January next, in lots to suit purchasers.

Any information wanted will be cheerfully given by applying to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Fayetteville, September 12, 1857. 42-tf

CHEAP CASH STORE!

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.

Are now receiving their recent purchase of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of their usual assortment. They invite special attention to their large Stock of Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Bleached and Brn. Shirtings, DeLains, Cloaks, Shawls, Calicoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

As they will confine their sales strictly for CASH OR ITS EQUIVALENT, they have no hesitation in saying that they can sell average bills at least 15 per cent. cheaper than ANY house doing a credit business,—sustaining losses, expense of collecting, &c. All they ask is an examination of their Stock and PRICES.

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,
South-west Cor. Market Square.

Sept. 14. 42-4t

Town papers copy.

REMOVAL.

H. GRAHAM has removed to the store formerly occupied by Dr. Foulkes, on the corner east of the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay street, where he is just receiving his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of the Latest Styles,

Consisting in part of

Over-Coats, Dress, Frock and Business Coats; Pants, Vests, Shirts and Collars, Drawers, Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Suspenders, Cravats, Merino and Cotton Hose, &c. &c.

He also keeps constantly on hand, a fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Carpet Bags.

All those wishing to purchase cheap and fine suits of clothes, would do well to call and examine Graham's Stock, as he is prepared to sell as low as any in this market.

Sept. 12. 42 2m.

Mrs. Catharine J. Ward will re-open her School on Arch Street, on the 1st day of October, 1857.

She trusts that her friends and acquaintances will extend to her a liberal patronage.

Sept. 9. 41-5t

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL, 12 or 15 years of age. Apply to A. J. O'HANLON.

Sept. 9. 41-3t

P. TAYLOR

HAS removed to the Store recently occupied by Moore & Brother, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Sept. 10. 41-3t

PURE LIQUORS, &c.

FOR MEDICAL USE!

10 CASKS BYASS LONDON PORTER, (Pints and Quarts,) direct from Importers and Warranted Genuine.

Also, Golden Sherry, Port, Madeira and Claret Wines; French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Scheidam Schnapps. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Sept. 5. 40-1mi

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4, 1857.

PORT WINE, MADEIRA WINE, FRENCH BRANDY,

Of best quality, selected for Medical uses. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 31. 38tf

100 ounces Quinine, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 31. 38tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of Country Merchants to his large and select stock of

DRUGS,

Medicines, Perfumery,

DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

Which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Cor. Market Square.

Aug. 29. 38-3tf

LARD AND BUTTER.

EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER;
" " LEAF LARD, in quantities to suit. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 2, 1857. 39-1m

FRESH TURNIP SEED

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

July 24. 28-itf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers on the 15th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County; its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels. Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end. There is about 35 acres ditch ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale. ARCH'D M. McMILLAN.

Robeson Co., Sept 8. 41-4tpd

342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location, will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 17th day of September,

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind.

EDMUND LILLY

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who gave Notes to me as Administrator or Commissioner of the Estate of Neill Shaw, dec'd, are hereby notified, that their respective Notes will be due on the 20th inst. I hope they will all come and promptly discharge their indebtedness.

The Notes may be found when due, and perhaps a few days thereafter, at my Store in this town

Unless they are promptly paid up, I shall hand them to the proper legal officers to enforce their collection.

JOHN SHAW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 40*3tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at the late residence of Robt W. Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham County, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, the Tract of Land on which the said Palmer resided at the time of his death, containing 500 Acres, more or less. Said Lands are very valuable for Farming purposes, a large portion of them being the best Deep River low grounds, situated immediately on the Coal region of Deep River. A large quantity of it is supposed to be underlaid with coal. Those wishing to buy a good Farm or to engage in the coal business, would do well to attend the sale. Terms: six and twelve months credit—interest from date—bond with two approved securities will be required.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r

Sept. 7, 1857. 40-1?50

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 298, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer

Aug. 31. 38*3m

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the late dwelling of Solomon Kendall, dec'd, near High Point, in Guilford County, N. C., on the 24th day of the 9th month (September) 1857, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of six months, One Wagon, Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Utensils, a quantity of Wheat, Oats and Hay, some Sheep and other Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles, the property of said Estate.

Also, 146 Acres of Land, East of and within half a mile of the Town of High Point, of which about 100 Acres is wood land. Said land contains one Dwelling House and some valuable meadow ground, ready for use.

Note and security will be required. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having debts or claims of any denomination whatever against said estate are hereby notified to produce them legally authenticated.

SEWELL FARLOWE,
JONATHAN P. WINSLOW, } Ex'rs

8th Month, 20th, 1857. 36*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In Equity, To Fall Term, 1857.

Robert Chesnut and wife Elizabeth *vs.* Polly Mears, Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears, and Albert F. Powell, Administrator of Philip Coleman dec'd.

Petition for Distribution and Account.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that James Mears, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, publication is there ordered made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant, James Mears, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the said County of Columbus at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead or answer to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing.

Witness, T. M. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1857.

T. M. SMITH, C. M. E.

Aug. 17, 1857. 35-6t

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continents therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Rail road, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great centre depot between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.

Aug 21. 36-*ts

FALL, 1857.
H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving one of the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCKS OF GOODS they have ever had the pleasure of offering to their customers, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO—

250 Cases Boots and Shoes,

well assorted; all of which are offered at reasonable prices for cash or good paper. The attention of country merchants and wholesale buyers generally, is invited to this stock.

Fayetteville, Aug 31, 1857. 31-6t*

$500 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

Land! Lan !! Land!!!

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 5th day of November next, at his residence in Chatham, all the lands belonging to the heirs of Geo. Smith, dec'd. Said Lands will be sold for the purpose of division. There are about 300 ACRES, a large portion of which is Wood land of the very best quality, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Cotton. A DWELLING HOUSE, with the necessary Out-houses, is upon the premises; also, several never-failing springs of pure water.

These Lands lie contiguous to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, and the stage road, leading from Raleigh via Pittsborough to Salisbury. Any person desirous of purchasing a good Farm would do well to attend. Time unquestionable. Terms: 12 months credit,—purchaser must give bond with approved security.

WILEY A. SMITH, Adm'r

Aug 24, 1857. 49-*6tpd

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond; and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1857 20*3m

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept 1, 1857. 40tf

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and will promptly fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports,

in sets or in single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. Jones's Digest. Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Wiley's New Form Book.

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, Partnership, Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings.

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal Practice and Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, Blackstone, Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

SMITH, on Actions at Law, Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, Uses and Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, Crimes.

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Masters in Chancery.

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, Medical Jurisprudence, State trials in the United States, American Criminal Law, Law Dictionary.

Stephen on Pleading. Roper on Legacies. Dart on Vendors. Fearne on Remainders. Edwards on Bailments. Coke upon Littleton, (Hargrave and Butler's) new edition. Kent's Commentaries. Curtis's ditto. Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate. Adams' Equity. Troubat's Law of Limited Partnership. Hughes' Equity Draughtsman. Phillips and Amos on Evidence. Gresley on Law of Evidence. Ross on Wills and Promissory Notes. Domat's Civil Law. Lewis's U. S. Criminal Law. Daniell's Chancery Practice. Roscoe's Criminal Evidence. Atherley on the Law of Marriage. Collyer on Partnership. Greenleaf on Evidence. Oliver on Conveyancing. Curtis's Conveyancer. Burrill's Law Dictionary. Cruise on Real Property. Tayler's Law Glossary. Crabb on Real Property. Reeves' Domestic Relations. Byles on Bills. Bell on Sale. Lee on Arbitration of Titles. Sharswood's Professional Ethics. Barton's suit in Equity. Wills on Circumstantial Evidence. Comyn's Landlord and Tenant. Watson on Arbitration. Harnon Discovery. Oliphant on Horses. Whitworth's Equity Precedents. Morris on Replevin. Gresley's Equity Evidence. Bishop on Marriage and Divorce. Mathew's Presumptive Evidence. Robertson on Succession. Ellis on Insurance. Lewis on the Law of Perpetuity. Phillimore on Domicil. Cary on Partnership. Wilson on Uses. Fell on Guarantees. Newland on Contracts. Tamlyn's Chancery Evidence, &c.

These or other Law Books ordered will be supplied to the Profesession in any part of the State on reasonable terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

GUANOES.

738 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 250 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.

No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to

J. H. HALL, Assignee.

August 1, 1857. 30-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

J. C. POE.
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES.
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

ECCLES'S MILL

HAS been newly repaired. Send your Corn and have it ground. M. McKINNON.

March 30. 94-

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Chestnut St., above Seventh St.,
PHILADELPHIA,

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important Public Institutions, the best and most fashionable places of business, and the attractive Public Squares of the City. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable. The Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

A. F. GLASS.

Aug. 17. 34-8tpd

Common School Teachers in Harnett County.

THOSE desirous of employment as Common School Teachers in Harnett County, will present themselves for Examination at Summerville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th Sept next.

Persons presenting themselves for Examination will be required to furnish satisfactory testimonials of character, &c.

DAN'L McCORMICK,
WILL. M. McNEILL,
A. D. McLEAN,
Examining Com.

Aug 11. 33-te

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit
20 " Cheese

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Dec'r 15. 65tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Clark's Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy for the purchaser.

A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock

August 4, 1857. 32tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th inst., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY.

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 35-tf

MISSISSIPPI COTTON LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has TWO VALUABLE COTTON FARMS for sale—in Carroll County, Mississippi.

One Tract contains 1040 Acres finely improved, 500 Acres open land: it has every convenience usual on Plantations, fine water, the best health, and good outlet for Stock, and in a fine neighborhood. This place is creek bottom and hill land.

The other Tract is in the Yazoo Bottom; contains 1460 acres,—300 acres can be put in Cotton next year and will make 300 bales of Cotton,—two miles from constant navigation, in as good a neighborhood as any in the State; fine water and health; and the best character of stock range.

I offer these lands at remarkably low prices. For further information I refer to G. W. Meacham, Esq., of Anson County, who has seen the Lands; or write me at Black Hawk, Carroll Co., Miss., or C. W. Bennett, same post office.

W. A. STRONG.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-2m

TOMATOES

ARE NOW PLENTY. Fill a dozen or two of Arthur's Earthen Self-sealing Cans with them for winter use. Price of Quarts $1 40, and Half Gallons $1 25, per dozen.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Aug. 24. 36-1m

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our Father and scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor to the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

Donaldson Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will begin on Monday the 21st of September, under the joint charge of Mr. THOMAS J. ROBINSON and Mr. GEORGE A. CAIRNS. The Academy building is pleasantly situated on Hay Mount, and, in its location, combines the advantages of ample room for the out-door exercises of the Students, and freedom from all causes of hinderance in the diligent pursuit of their studies.

It is the desire of the Instructers to make this a *school of high rank*, and they call upon Parents and Guardians to aid them, by their patronage, in the accomplishment of this purpose, believing that there is in Fayetteville and its vicinity a sufficient number of Boys to support such an Institution.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For Primary Students, per session, (20 weeks,)			$12 50
" Advanced English	"	"	18 00
" Classical	"	"	25 00
" Contingencies	"	"	50

One half of tuition fees to be paid in advance.

Semi-Annual reports of the scholarship of each Boy will be sent to the Parent or Guardian.

Fayetteville, Aug. 8, 1857. 32-t01

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857.

The Course of Study is thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded, on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensboro', N. C.

July 13, 1857. 24-2m

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from Lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamp, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large part on level land of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857 97-tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug 28. 38-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38.

FOR SALE.

4000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT, a very superior article, by JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 27, 1857. 28-2m.

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Webster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 28.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.
Now Ready and for Sale at the Book Stores.

MOSS-SIDE.
BY MARION HARLAND,
AUTHOR OF "ALONE," AND "THE HIDDEN PATH."

"Love took up the harp of Life and smote
On all the chords with might—
Smote the chord of Self, that trembling passed
In music out of sight."

One neat 12 mo. vol. Price $1 25.

NOTHING need be said by the Publishers to awaken an interest in a new book by this charming authoress. Forty-seven thousand copies of her "Alone," and "Hidden Path" have been sold by her American Publishers, and the demand is at present as constant and regular as ever. In Europe they have met with still greater success—no other American authoress has yet been honored by republication in the Leipsic edition of Standard American Authors. Those who have seen the advance sheets of "Moss Side," unite in the opinion, that IT IS SUPERIOR TO BOTH OF MARION HARLAND'S FORMER PRODUCTIONS, IN INTEREST, STYLE AND POPULAR TACT; IT IS FULL OF INCIDENT OF AN EXCITING NATURE, WHILE THE PLOT IS BETTER AND MORE SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
New York.

☞ Copies sent by mail post paid on a receipt of Price. 38-4t

WANTED,

FOR the ARTILLERY of the United States Army, able-bodied unmarried men, to whom will be given good pay, board, Clothing and Medical Attendance.

Pay from $11 to $22 per month.

Apply at next door to the Fayetteville Hotel.

JNO. EDWARDS,
1st. Lt. 3d Art'y., Recruiting officer.

Fayetteville, N. C., } 38-tf
Aug. 31, 1857. }

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. Moore, or the late firm of Moore & Brother, will please come forward and make immediate payment. The Notes and Accounts are in my hands for settlement, and they must be settled, in order for me to make my returns as Administrator for W. F. Moore.

E. F. MOORE.

Aug. 25. 36-1m

Blank for sale at Observer Office.

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK

June 25, 1856. 16-8

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK

Oct. 27. 51-

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series.

A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. Large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON

April 20.

LAW BOOKS.

SEDGWICK on the Statutory and Constitutional Law. Chitty on Pleading; Newland on Contracts; Phillipps and Amos on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Hill on Trustees; Lubes Equity Pleading; Adams' Equity, &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, by Bishop Hopkins. Trueb's Poetical Works; Middleton, Notes and Queries; Mackey's Freemasonry; Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Mitchell's Travellers' Guide; Questions to Jacques' Notes; Medical Books; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON

May 2, 1857.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF
North Carolina,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY
Rev. E. W. Hubbard,
PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number in the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books*; an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents; and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, July 20. 20-

New Books.

THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, Author of Jane Eyre, &c; The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller; Salad for the Social, by the Author of Salad for the Solitary; Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; The Bee Keeper's Chart. Also, further supplies of Milledulcia; The Prince of the House of David; Mrs. Hentz's Novels; The Baptist Psalmody, Barnes' Family Prayers; Christian Minstrel; Cruden's Concordance; Adams's New Arithmetic; Parley's Common School History; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present.

J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
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